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Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

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Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Abstract

A measurement campaign was performed in the region of Vienna and its surroundings from May to July 2007. Within the scope of this campaign erythemal UV was measured at six ground stations within a radius of 30 km. First, the homogeneity of the UV levels within the area of one satellite pixel was studied. Second, the ground UV was compared to ground UV retrieved by the ozone monitoring instrument (OMI) onboard the NASA EOS Aura Spacecraft. During clear sky conditions the difference in erythemal UV measured by the different stations was within the measurement uncertainty of 8%. For partly cloudy conditions and total overcast conditions the discrepancy of momentary values between the stations is up to 200% or even higher. If averages of the UV index over longer time periods are compared the difference between the stations decreases strongly. The agreement is better than 20% within a distance of 10 km between the stations for 3 h averages. The comparison with OMI UV showed for clear sky conditions higher satellite retrieved UV values by on the average approximately 15%. For partly cloudy and overcast conditions the OMI derived surface UV estimates show larger deviation from the ground-based reference data, and even bigger systematic positive bias.

1 Introduction

During the last three decades global increases in UV fluxes resulting from decreasing stratospheric ozone concentrations have been an issue of public concern because of the direct linkage to human health (e.g. Scientific Committee on Problems of the environment (SCOPE), 1992, 1993; United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), 1998; National Radiological Protection Board, 2002). A lot of effort has been done to understand the spectral UV climatology from ground-based measurements at different locations (WMO, 1995). Ground based measurements are sparsely located and most of the nowadays available stations are in operation for 10 or 15 years. The longest UV

ACPD

8, 3693–3720, 2008

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

radiation record from a ground-measurement station is available from the observatory Belsk in Poland dating back to 1978. Because of a lack in measurement data of UV in the past a lot of reconstruction studies for the UV-part of the spectra (e.g. Kaurola et al., 2000; Lindfors and Vuilleumier, 2005; Koepke et al., 2006; Rieder et al., 2008) have been performed. The results of these studies show that surface UV-radiation significantly increased during the last 20 to 30 years. Near surface UV measurements, reconstruction of past UV doses as well as the development of satellite derivation techniques have been among big scientific issues within the UV community during the last years.

However, while the original TOMS surface UV algorithm makes an aerosol correction based on the Aerosol Index, the current OMI surface UV algorithm does not include any correction for absorbing aerosols.

The satellite-derived surface UV data provided by TOMS measurements has been extensively validated by comparison with ground measurements (eg. Kalliskota et al., 2000; McKenzie et al, 2001b; Fioletov et al., 2002; Chubarova et al., 2002; Cede et al., 2004; Arola et al., 2005; Kazantzidis et al., 2006; Tanskanen et al., 2008).

According to these studies the satellite derived surface UV data are 0 to 40% higher than ground-based data during snow free conditions. The validation of the TOMS data showed, that surface UV is highly underestimated at high latitude sites because seasonal snow is interpreted as thick clouds by the algorithms (e.g. Kalliskota et al., 2000; Krotkov et al., 2001, 2002). Further it has been reported that the largest differences between satellite-derived and measured UV irradiances occur for the shortest wavelengths (e.g. Kazantzidis et al., 2006). With regard to the spectral aspect, Wuttke et al. (2003) emphasized the importance of spectral comparisons within validation studies to give hints about possible sources of uncertainties. Altogether, the mentioned studies show that the validation of the newly released OMI surface UV products is an important scientific task in this area of research. In addition a big question mark is the influence of ground inhomogeneity on the UV retrieval as well as the representativeness of the derived UV at one pixel. No studies have been performed up to now to systematically

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

study the inhomogeneity of UV within the area of one pixel and so to give also hints concerning the possible fluctuations within the area of one pixel. Within the present study we performed a validation of the satellite retrieved ground UV and in addition studied possible inhomogeneity within the area of one satellite pixel.

2 Material and methods

In this study we compared the surface UV indices derived from OMI with the ground-based measurements from 6 biometers in the city of Vienna and its surroundings over the three months in summer 2007.

2.1 Ground measurements

6 Biometers (Model 501, Solar Light) were used during a measurement campaign from the beginning of May until the end of July 2007. This type of detectors has a spectral sensitivity which is adapted to the human erythema action spectrum and therefore it gives directly a signal related to the biological reaction. However, due to the small mismatch between the sensitivity of the detector and the action spectrum a thorough calibration is necessary, which results in a calibration matrix in dependence on solar zenith angle and on atmospheric ozone content. The average angular response error (“cosine error”) of the detector in dependence on the solar zenith angle is taken into account in the calibration matrix (Webb et al., 2006). Before deploying the detectors at their respective stations they were intercompared and homogenized during 5 days at one of these sites (Grossenzersdorf (4)). The 6 stations BOKU University (1), Strebersdorf (2), TGM (3), Grossenzersdorf (4), Bad Voeslau (5) and Vienna Veterinary University (6) were chosen to get a representative picture of the UV irradiance distribution within an area of 30 km. An overview over the location of the 6 stations in Vienna is provided in Fig. 1 while the station number, geographic position and altitude are given in Table 1. Two of the stations (TGM and Vienna Veterinary University) are situated

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures



Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

in the centre of the city where the largest turbidity is expected. Two of them (BOKU and Strebersdorf) are situated in the northern part of Vienna. BOKU is situated in a residential area in the 19th district of Vienna in an altitude of 256 m a.s.l. a little bit higher than the other stations. It could be expected that during some times of the day it may be situated over an eventual temperature inversion. Strebersdorf is situated at the northern limit of Vienna at 175 m a.s.l. Station Bad Voeslau is already at a distance of 30 km from the southern limit of Vienna at an altitude of 286 m a.s.l. It could be used as a reference station if the highly polluted area was only situated in Vienna. During the whole campaign at station 1 an automatic sun photometer (Precision Filter Radiometer, PMOD/WRC, Switzerland) was operated, which was mounted on a sun tracker and measured every minute the irradiance from the direct sun at the wavelengths 368 nm, 412 nm, 500 nm and 862 nm. From these data the aerosol optical depth was calculated for each wavelength. Additionally at station BOKU (1), hemispheric sky photographs were routinely taken every 15 min with a fish eye camera. It was used to check the cloudiness conditions for specific days.

3 Results

3.1 Comparison of ground measurement data

3.1.1 Clear-sky conditions

The measured surface UV-radiation was compared between all stations under three atmospheric conditions: clear-sky (sunshine duration equal to 100% of maximum possible sunshine), partly cloudy and overcast (no sunshine at all) (Fig. 2a–2c). BOKU (1) was chosen as a reference station for this comparison, since the additional measurements such as cloud cover monitoring and aerosol optical depth measurements were performed there.

Under clear sky conditions the differences in UV-radiation of all stations to BOKU

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

University were within $\pm 5\%$ (see Table 2a) which is within the measurement uncertainty of the instruments ($\pm 5\%$) used within this study. These results show that under clear sky conditions the atmospheric conditions within the study area are in most cases constant and the aerosol effect from urban pollution is not detectable because the results lie within the measurement uncertainty of the instruments. This conclusion is confirmed by the measurements of aerosol optical depth performed in the city centre (station TGM) and at BOKU at the same time (Fig. 3), which show no distinctive difference between the aerosol optical depth at both stations. The effect of aerosol optical depth on UV irradiance was then analysed. We first performed a homogenization of all data by converting them to a constant level of total column ozone (300 DU) using following equation:

$$\text{HomUVery} = \text{UVery} * \text{Korr} \quad (1)$$

where Uvery is the measured erythemal UV irradiance

HomUVery is the erythemal UV irradiance homogenized to column ozone of 300 DU

Korr is the homogenization factor and is calculated using following equation

$$\text{Korr} = \text{ModUV}(300 \text{ DU}) / \text{ModUV}(\text{O}_3) \quad (2)$$

Where ModUV(300DU) is the erythemal UV irradiance calculated with the radiative transfer model SDISORT (Stamnes et al., 1988) using a column ozone value of 300 DU and ModUV(O₃) is erythemal UV irradiance calculated with the actual ozone amount. The column ozone values determined by OMI were taken for this homogenisation. The dependence of erythemal UV on aerosol optical depth is shown for a solar zenith angle of 30° (approximately solar zenith angle during the overpass of the AURA satellite) in Fig. 4. There is a decrease in UV index of approximately 2.5% per increase in aerosol optical depth at 368 nm of 0.1. According to the assumed accuracy of the UV biometers of $\pm 5\%$, only changes in aerosol optical depth larger than 0.2 result in a change in UV larger than 5% and may be reliably detected using UV measurements. The largest fluctuations in aerosol optical depth during the campaign were in the order of magnitude

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

of 0.6. Analysis of changes in aerosol optical depth on satellite UV retrieval accuracy may therefore be performed since the expected effects of turbidity on UV irradiance are expected to be larger than the measurement uncertainty of about $\pm 5\%$. Altogether clear sky data showed no systematic difference between the stations. Ground UV showed however a distinctible dependence on aerosol optical depth.

3.1.2 Cloudy conditions

For days with partial cloudiness, data are comparable to the clear-sky data. The fluctuations of the measured UV index are however slightly larger. It is noticeable here, that the differences between the stations are larger than under clear-sky conditions. This can be explained mainly through differences in cloud cover and cloud reflection at the different measurement sites at the same time. The average difference of all the stations to BOKU University (Table 2) lie within $\pm 5\%$.

For days with totally overcast conditions (sunshine duration equal 0) we obtained larger differences between the different stations and BOKU station (1). The absolute fluctuations of the UV index are also much larger. The average differences between the stations 5 and 6 to BOKU University (Table 2) lie within $\pm 6\%$ which is almost within the measurement uncertainty of the used instruments. Under overcast conditions the average differences within the different stations is even larger than for days with partial cloudiness (see Table 2c). This can be explained through differences in cloud types and cloud properties. The largest difference between BOKU station (1) and TGM (3) situated in the centre of the city with an altitude difference of 80 m may be explained by low altitude fog layers connected with ground inversions.

3.1.3 Subpixel variation

The variability within one pixel during cloudy conditions was then addressed. The size of the satellite pixel ranges approximately between 13×24 km and 50×50 km depending on the satellite angle of view, which approximately corresponds to our study area. The

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

variability V of the station x around a mean systematic bias of the station to BOKU was calculated using following equation:

$$V(\text{station } x) = \sum (R_i - R_{\text{mean}}) * 100/n \quad (3)$$

Where R_i is the momentary or the averaged ratio over a given time intervall (1 h, 2 h, 3 h) of the UV index at station x to the UV index at station BOKU

R_{mean} is the average of all R_i of station x .

n is the number of values

Figure 5 shows the variability V as a function of the distance from BOKU station for different time intervals. Each distance corresponds to a station which is shown in Table 3. The variability increases with increasing distance from BOKU. In general the variability to BOKU decreases when UV index is averaged over a longer time period. An exception is V for total overcast conditions and for distances larger than 17 km, where averaging the UV index does not contribute to a decrease of the variability. The explanation may lie in different cloud optical characteristics due to the large distance which may be the most dominant factor. The strongest decrease in variability at most of the stations is obtained when momentary values are averaged over a 1 h interval. The difference of variability between 1 h mean, 2 h means and 3 h means is less pronounced.

Altogether the results from the different measurement sites show that under clear-sky conditions one single value (as provided by the satellite) is representative for the area of one satellite pixel. For partly cloudy or overcast conditions it has to be taken into account that atmospheric conditions can be quiet heterogeneous within the area of one satellite pixel (compare Table 2 b and c). Taking this into account the representativeness of one single measurement is much weaker than under clear-sky conditions. The variability of stations within a radius of 10 km of BOKU station is however below 20 per cent if 3 hourly averages are used.

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

3.2 Comparison of ground measurement data with satellite observations

In this section a comparison of the OMI-derived UV index with ground measurements under different atmospheric conditions (clear-sky, partly cloudy and overcast) is shown. During the entire measurement campaign we had totally 77 OMI-overpasses available which were within the needed geographic neighborhood to the measurement sites used within the campaign. In total we had the opportunity to compare OMI-data with ground measurements 9 times under overcast conditions, 23 times under clear-sky conditions and 45 times under partly cloudy conditions.

3.2.1 Comparison for clear sky conditions

The comparison of satellite data with ground measurements under clear sky conditions has been possible for 23 observation events during the measurement campaign (Fig. 6a). In general the satellite slightly overestimated the ground UV. The difference between the satellite UV values and the ground measured value is in general between 0 and 40% (if outlier are neglected) (see also Fig. 7). The average difference between the satellite UV-value and the ground measured value is +16% at BOKU University (1), +15% at Bad Voeslau (5) and Grossenzersdorf (4), +11% at Vienna Veterinary University (6), +14% at the station Strebersdorf (2) and +18% at TGM (3). These results agree with the overestimation of satellite derived UV-data over urban areas (without snow cover) under clear sky conditions in the range of 0% to 40% reported in several papers (e.g. Kalliskota et al., 2000; McKenzie et al, 2001b; Fioletov et al., 2002; Chubarova et al., 2002; Cede et al., 2004; Arola et al., 2005; Kazantzidis et al., 2006). Figure 6a gives a comparison of all ground measurements with the corresponding OMI UV-data under clear-sky conditions. Figure 7 shows the ratio of OMI erythemal UV to the ground measured UV at station BOKU (1) as a function of the aerosol optical depth at 368 nm. An increase in the ratio as a function of aerosol optical depth can be seen. The ratio increases from 1.05 for an aerosol optical depth of 0.15 to 1.35 for an aerosol optical depth of 0.6. if one of the value around 1.45 is considered as an outlier). The

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures



Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



discrepancy between OMI UV and ground measurements seems to be slightly larger for solar zenith angles (SZA) larger than 30 degrees than for SZA smaller than 30°. These findings also agree with the results obtained by Arola et al. (2005).

3.2.2 Comparison for partly cloudy conditions

5 The comparison of OMI-products with ground measurements under partly cloudy conditions has been possible for 45 observation events during the measurement campaign. Since momentary values seem not to be able to characterise the UV levels in the area of one satellite pixel (Sect. 3.1), hourly averaged values of the UV index were used for this comparison to OMI. The satellite UV-values are one average higher by 25%
10 at the stations Grossenzersdorf (4), 27% at Vienna Veterinary University (6), 32% at Bad Voeslau (5), 24% at the station TGM (3), 30% at BOKU University (1) and 37% at station Strebersdorf (2). Figure 6b gives a comparison of all ground measurements with the corresponding OMI UV-data under partly cloudy conditions. The median of the differences of OMI to ground UV stations is with values between 12 and 26% lower
15 since it does not include outliers.

3.2.3 Comparison for overcast conditions

During the entire measurement campaign we had the opportunity to study the agreement of OMI satellite data with ground measurements for 9 observation events during totally overcast conditions (Fig. 6c). The analysis of the datasets shows that under
20 overcast conditions the OMI UV algorithm does not agree very well with the ground observations. In average the OMI instrument overestimates the UV-values by more than 50%. The average difference between the satellite derived data and the ground observations is 112% at TGM (3), 115% at Bad Voeslau (5), 98% at Vienna Veterinary University(6), 98% at BOKU University (1), 56% at Grossenzersdorf (4) and 126% in
25 Strebersdorf (2). An outlier may however strongly influence the average ratio when only 9 overpass data are used for the statistics. For TGM (3) only 4 days were avail-

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures



Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

able because of missing data. The median may therefore in this case be more suited to characterize the discrepancy between satellite and ground UV. The median of the differences is +50% at Grossenzersdorf (4), +61% for BOKU (1) and Vienna Veterinary University (6) but +89% at TGM (3), +98% at Strebersdorf (2) and still +115% at Bad Voelslau (5).

Altogether, these results indicate an overestimation of simulated ground UV by the OMI UV algorithm. An improvement of the algorithm for overcast conditions is necessary to improve the quality and usability of satellite UV datasets also under these atmospheric conditions.

4 Discussion and conclusion

Under clear-sky conditions the OMI UV-values overestimate those measured at ground in average by 11 to 18%. This overestimation is known already from other studies that compared satellite and ground observation datasets. In general the OMI surface UV algorithm provides useful information on distribution of surface UV radiation. A more profound analysis however shows that the discrepancy between OMI and ground UV increases with increasing turbidity. These results confirm the overestimation of ground UV by TOMS and OMI which was found in previous studies (Kalliskota et al., 2000; McKenzie et al, 2001b; Fioletov et al., 2002; Chubarova et al., 2002; Cede et al., 2004; Arola et al., 2005; Kazantzidis et al., 2006). It also confirms findings by Arola et al. (2005) which showed the increase of the discrepancy between OMI and ground measurements with increasing aerosol optical depth.

Under partly cloudy and overcast conditions some improvement of the UV-algorithm or some additional routines in the OMI scheme are needed to get a better fit between satellite data and ground observations. While under partly cloudy conditions the satellite UV-values are 25% to 37% higher than the ground observations the ratio OMI to ground UV becomes even larger for overcast conditions. The satellite overestimates the observed ground values by more than 50%.

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



For an improvement of the OMI UV-algorithms under partly cloudy and overcast conditions more data concerning the cloud optical depth in order to first test the OMI cloud optical depth retrieval algorithms will be required.

Concerning the representativeness of one UV value for one whole pixel one value may be sufficient to characterize the UV levels of the Viennese area (approx. 30×30 km) under clear sky conditions. Under partly cloudy conditions the average differences between the stations are within $\pm 10\%$. Absolute difference in UV index at a given time of the day may however reach values of up to 5 UV index under overcast conditions (see Fig. 2c). Under total overcast conditions discrepancies between the stations as high as 57% may be reached.

Altogether the results of this study indicate that currently ground based measurement networks cannot be replaced by the use of satellite data because of the still high overestimation of actual UV-values under cloudy and overcast conditions. To get a homogeneous and representative UV time series that enables the study of trends in erythral UV-radiation, a combination of high quality ground based measurements supplemented by satellite observations are necessary.

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Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

References

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ACPD

8, 3693–3720, 2008

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

- Kazantzidis, A., Kryscin, J., Lindfors, A., Olseth, J. A., den Outer, P., Pribulova, A., Schmalwieser, A., Slaper, H., Staiger, H., Verdebout, J., Vuilleumier, L., and Weihs, P.: Modelling solar UV radiation in the past: algorithms and input data, *Proc. SPIE*, 6362, 1–11, 2006.
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Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

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Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

**Measurements of UV
irradiance within the
area of one satellite
pixel**

P. Weihs et al.

Table 1. Information on ground based stations used within this study.

Station	Station Code	Geographic Position	Altitude
Boku University	1	16° 19′ E, 48° 14′ N	256 m a.s.l
Strebersdorf	2	16° 23′ E, 48° 18′ N	175 m a.s.l
Tgm	3	16° 22′ E, 48° 13′ N	178 m a.s.l
Grossenzersdorf	4	16° 33′ E, 48° 12′ N	156 m a.s.l
Bad Voeslau	5	16° 12′ E, 48° 57′ N	286 m a.s.l
Vienna Veterinary University	6	16° 25′ E, 48° 14′ N	166 m a.s.l

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

I◀

▶I

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Table 2. Average deviation of measured UV between the different ground stations under clear-sky **(a)**, partly cloudy **(b)** and overcast **(c)** conditions. Stations in the left column are always compared to the stations mentioned in the upper row (e.g. for clear sky conditions, average UV of station 2 is on average lower by 3% than UV of station 1).

	average difference of ground measurements in %					
(a) clear-sky/ Station code	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	–	+3%	+2%	+2%	+5%	+1%
2	–3%	–	–1%	–1%	+2%	–2%
3	–2%	+1%	–	±0%	+3%	–1%
4	–2%	+1%	±0%	–	+3%	–1%
5	–5%	–2%	–3%	–3%	–	–4%
6	–1%	+2%	+1%	+1%	+4%	–
(b) partly cloudy/ Station code	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	–	+2%	±0%	+5%	–6%	+2%
2	–2%	–	–2%	+3%	–8%	±0%
3	±0%	+2%	–	+5%	–6%	+2%
4	–5%	–3%	–5%	–	–11%	–3%
5	+6%	+8%	+6%	+11%	–	+8%
6	–2%	±0%	–2%	+3%	–8%	–
(c) overcast/Station code Station code	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	–	+18%	+36%	–21%	–1%	+6%
2	–18%	–	+18%	–39%	–19%	–12%
3	–36%	–18%	–	–57%	–37%	–30%
4	+21%	+39%	+57%	–	+20%	+27%
5	+1%	+19%	+37%	–20%	–	+7%
6	–6%	+12%	+30%	–27%	–7%	–

**Measurements of UV
irradiance within the
area of one satellite
pixel**

P. Weihs et al.

Table 3. Distance of the stations to BOKU University.

Station (number)	Distance to BOKU-University in km
Strebersdorf (2)	8.8
TGM (3)	1.6
Grossenzersdorf (4)	17.4
Bad Voeslau (5)	30.9
Veterinary University Vienna (6)	7.3

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

I◀

▶I

◀

▶

Back

Close

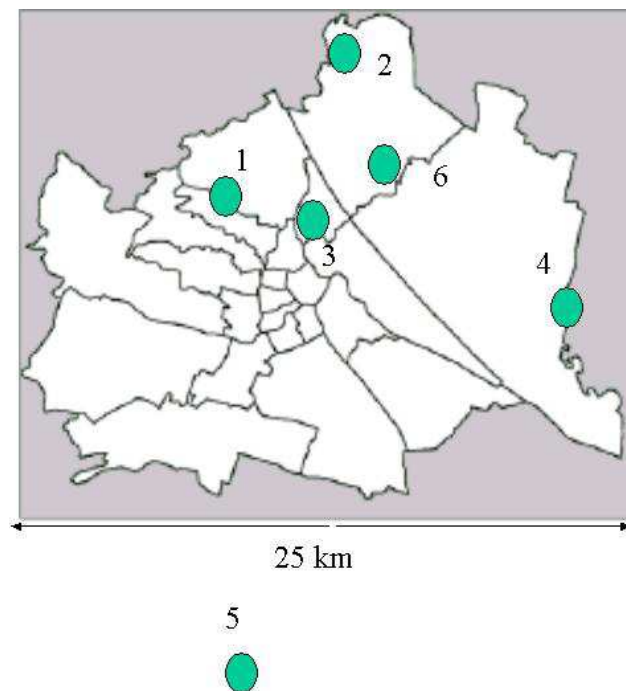
Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

**Measurements of UV
irradiance within the
area of one satellite
pixel**

P. Weihs et al.

**Fig. 1.** Map of stations.[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

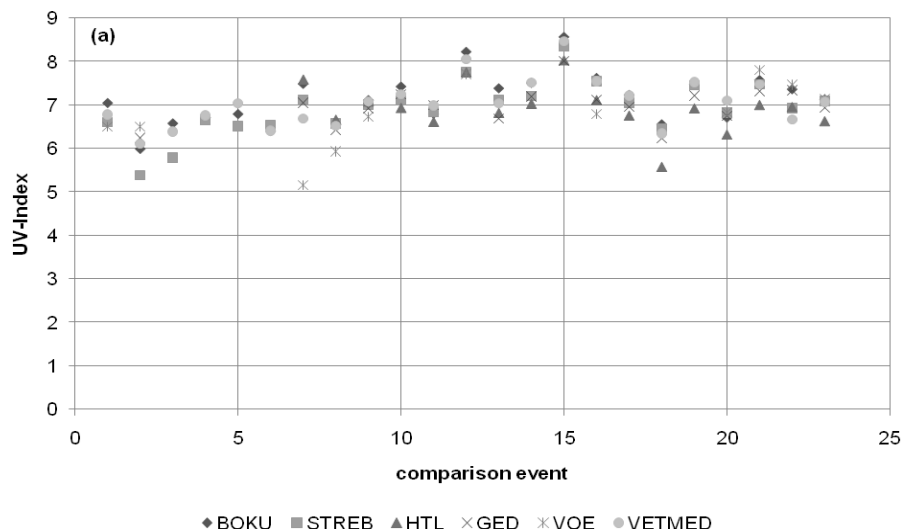


Fig. 2a. Comparison of ground measurements performed at the 6 stations at noon during clear-sky conditions from May to July 2007.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[I◀](#)[▶I](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

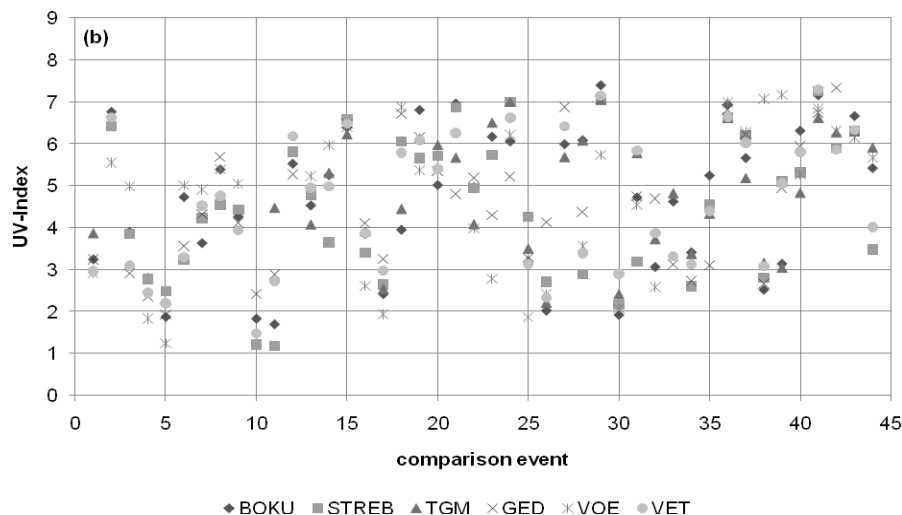


Fig. 2b. Comparison of ground measurements performed at the 6 stations at noon during partly cloudy conditions from May to July 2007.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

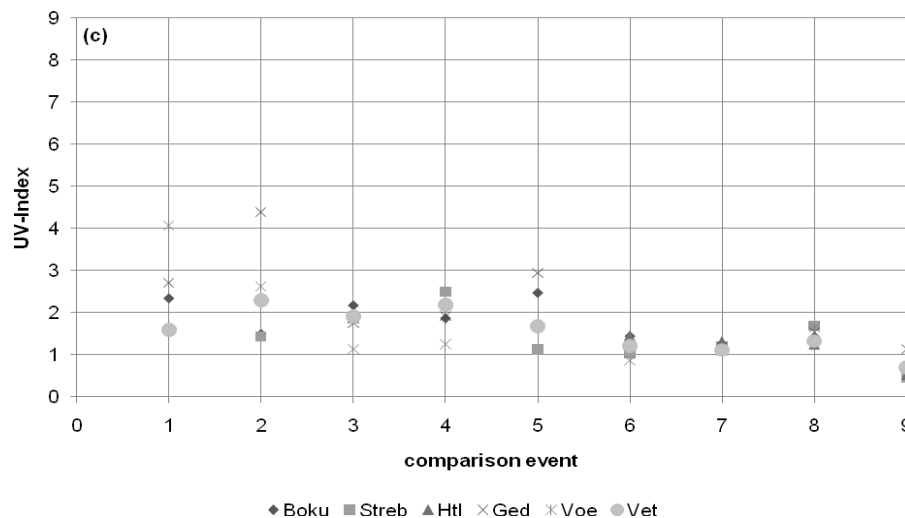


Fig. 2c. Comparison of ground measurements performed at the six stations at noon during overcast conditions from May to July 2007.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

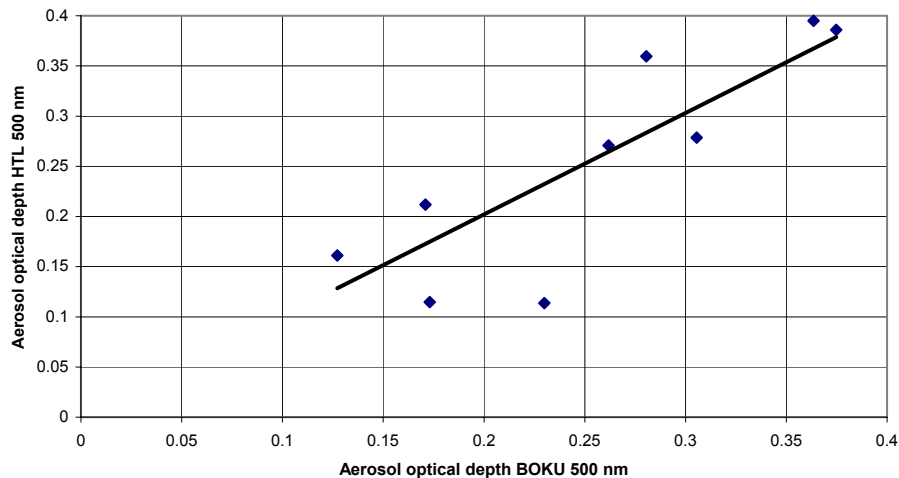


Fig. 3. Comparison of aerosol optical depth measurements at station BOKU (1) and at station TGM (3).

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

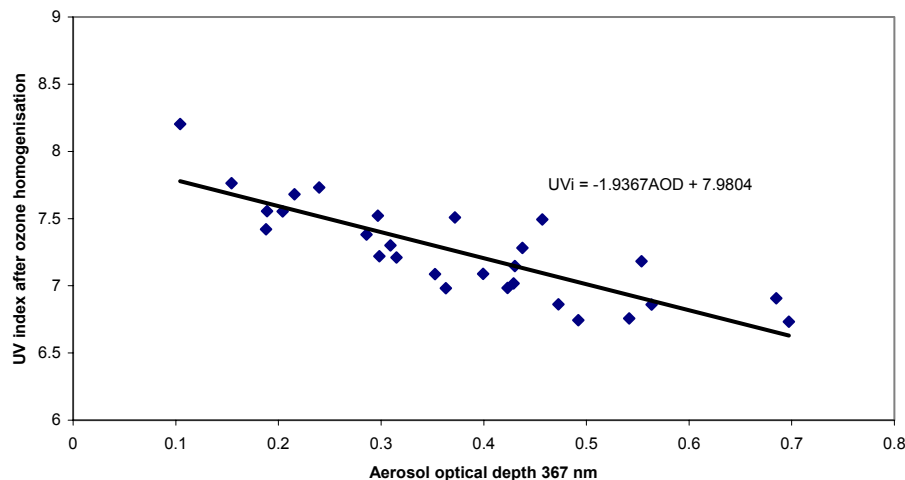


Fig. 4. Dependence of UV index on aerosol optical depth. A homogenisation was performed so that UV index is referred to a column ozone value of 300 DU. Solar zenith angle is equal to $30 \pm 1^\circ$.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

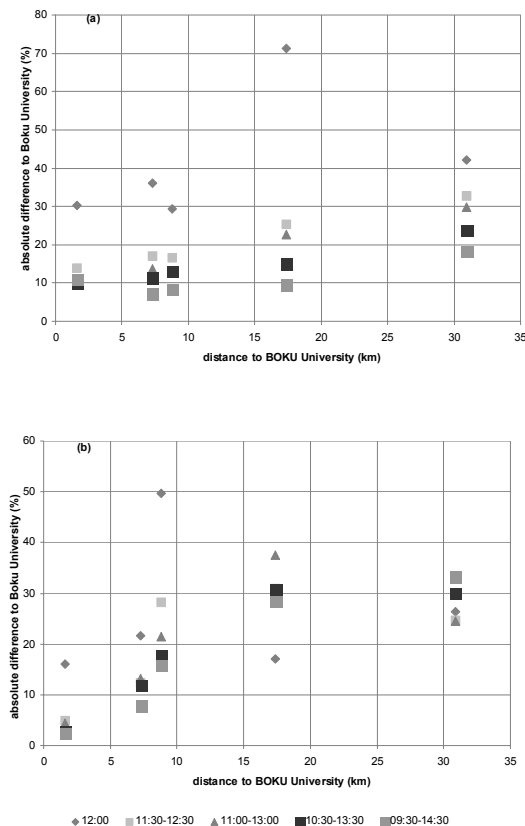


Fig. 5. Variability of UV index compared to BOKU UV index as a function of distance for different averaging intervals. 12:00 is for momentaneous values, 11:30–12:30 is average from 1130 Local solar time (LST) to 12:30 LST, 11:00–13:00 is average from 11:00 LST to 13:00 LST, 10:30–13:30 is average from 10:30 LST to 13:30 LST, 09:30–14:30 is average from 09:30 LST to 14:30 LST. The distances correspond to the stations as denoted in Table 3.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

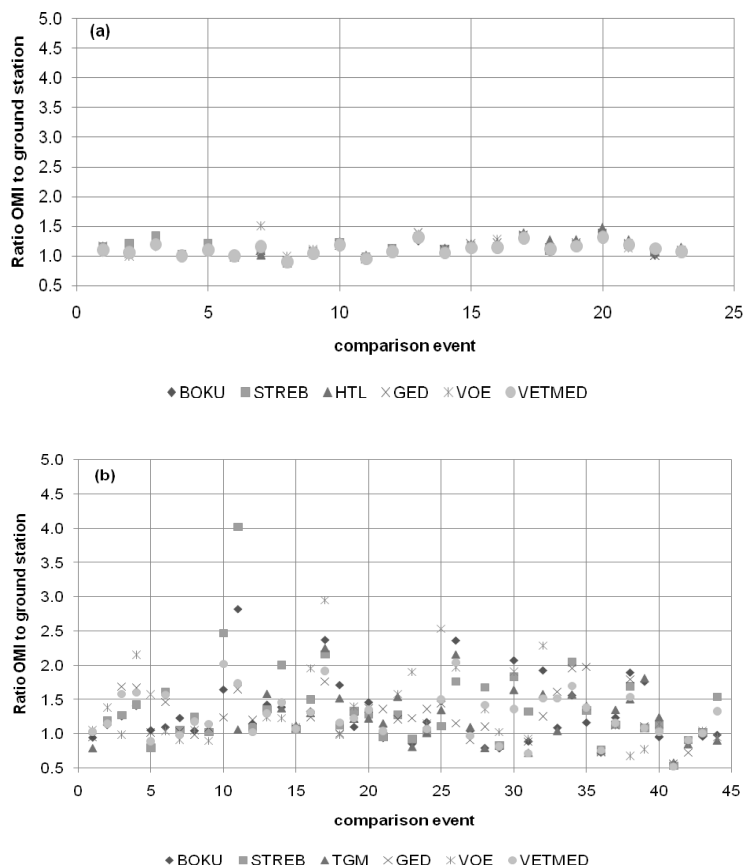


Fig. 6a,b. Ratios of ground measurements to OMI observations during clear-sky (a), partly cloudy (b) and totally overcast conditions (c) from May to July 2007. Following results of Sect. 3.1, for the clear sky comparisons momentarily values were used and for cloudy conditions 1 h averages were used.

[Title Page](#)
[Abstract](#)
[Introduction](#)
[Conclusions](#)
[References](#)
[Tables](#)
[Figures](#)
[◀](#)
[▶](#)
[◀](#)
[▶](#)
[Back](#)
[Close](#)
[Full Screen / Esc](#)
[Printer-friendly Version](#)
[Interactive Discussion](#)

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

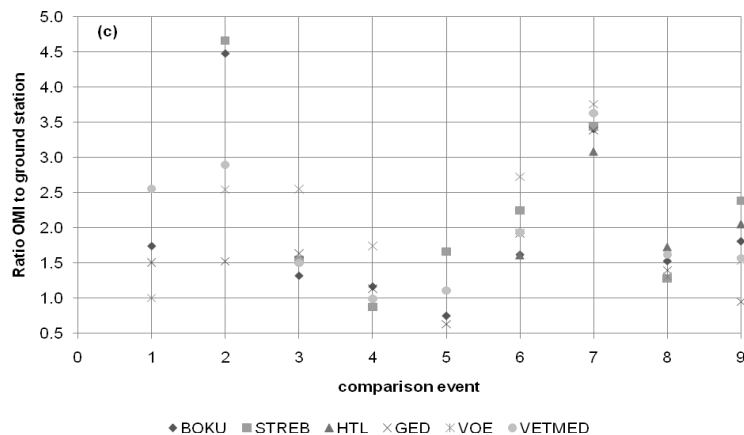


Fig. 6c. Continued.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Measurements of UV irradiance within the area of one satellite pixel

P. Weihs et al.

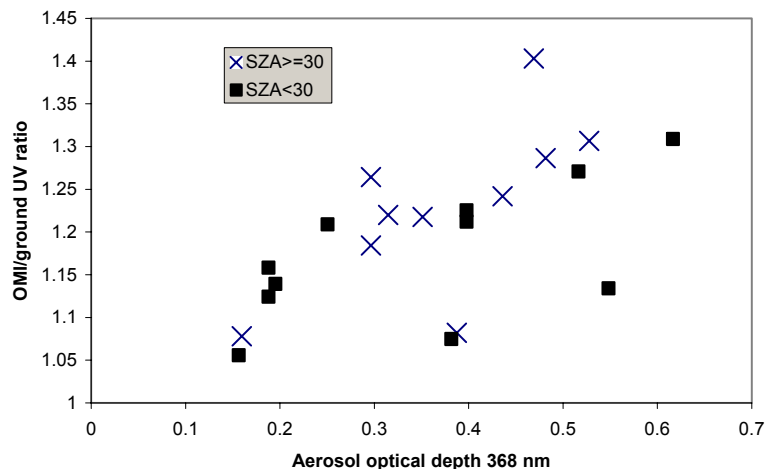


Fig. 7. Ratio of satellite retrieved to ground measured (BOKU station) erythemal UV for clear sky conditions. The ratio is shown for solar zenith angles (SZA) larger and lower than 30° .

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[I◀](#)[▶I](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)